

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1243.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1869

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Charles Humphreys, Attorney at Law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts, May, 1869.

NOTICE. WILLIAM MACBEAN will Practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

COW POCK INNOCUATION. DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

COW POX. Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton. Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

To be Sold or Rented. A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks.

Garrett and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.

For Sale. THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Generous Wages. WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

THE assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

A Mule Strayed. FROM my farm in the month of October last—between two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Stolen. ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to

BLUE DYING. Next door to Patterforn Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.

Take up by William Grey, in Woodford county, near Todd's ferry, a brown mare, about fourteen hands high, five or six years old, near hind foot white, some saddle spots, has on a three shilling bell, fastened with a leather collar and iron buckle; docked, but no brands perceivable—appraised to forty five dollars. Certified under my hand this 8th day of August, 1869.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

REMOVAL. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys', where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.

A Pasture for Cattle, ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macint's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSES improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$37 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1869.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

THE highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Grannery. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson, Lexington, October 11, 1868.

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on short credit, with approved notes in town, Enquire at this office.

To Sportsmen. THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

THE first day's purse will be \$500, the heats 4 miles.

THE second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.

THE third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.

THE horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows:

Aged Horses, - - - - - 126 lbs.

6 years old, - - - - - 122

5 years old, - - - - - 114

4 years old, - - - - - 100

3 years old, - - - - - 86

THE horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps.

John L. Martin, Sec. Lexington Ky. July 11, 1869.

EDUCATION. MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitation of some of her former patrons in Lexington and vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommending her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bodley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board has been reduced to 80 dollars per annum, and hopes her attention will merit patronage.

FOUND, on Saturday evening last, of Water-street, a SADDLE and a two bushel BAG, both about half worn. The owner, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, may get it again by applying to Thos. Studman, in Lexington.

July 30th, 1869.

Fresh Medicine.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market-streets, Lexington.

Andrew McCall.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Glycer Syringe—it is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.

A. M.C.

TAKEN up by Thomas Overstreet, living in Jessamine county, near the mouth of Jessamine creek, a chestnut sorrel Mare, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus C1, a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands 3 inches high, appraised to \$50—Given under my hand this 3d day of June, 1869.

John Lowry.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Woodford Circuit, set: June Term, 1869.

John O'Bannon & Elias Lang, defendants.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste, John M. Kinney, jr. Clk.

Maps of Kentucky, may be had at this office.

August 1st, 1869.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

LEE AND SON'S PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SCOTT, TROTTER & CO. LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.

Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh perfpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.

They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—flatulency at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To persons who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough—

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chills and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative

proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Confusions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.

Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops,

for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Persian Lotion,

celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eye.

Tooth-Ache Drops,

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder,

for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its fulfilling efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

W178 The Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son"; if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable Jessamine Circuit Court, made at their July term last, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Jacob Houser is complainant and Zachariah Toler defendant—we, the Commissioners, with, at Nicholasville, on the fourth day of September next, proceed to sell, on a credit of twelve months,

Two Small Negroes.

the property of said Toler, to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said suit. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock; where the attendance will be paid by

Jeremiah Frazer, } Commissioners, Peter Nave, }

Came to my plantation, twelve months since, a black mare, supposed to be fourteen hands high, and three years old, branded on the near shoulder H, on the near buttock E. The appraisers were sworn before Squire Young.

William Allen.

Two miles from Lexington, 14th August, '69.

A. Young.

Taken up in Fayette County, by Robert Simpson, a bay filly, two years old last spring, a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, long tail, appraised to twenty-seven dollars. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1868.

A. Young.

Taken up by Ann Neal, on Manchester branch, waters of South Elkhorn, a Sorrel Horse, ten or eleven years old, about 14 r-2 hands high, a star in his face, branded thus L on his left shoulder, and some appearance of a brand on the left buttock, blind in the left eye: appraised to 20 dollars, before me, this 17th day of March, 1869.

JNO. PARKER, J. P.

BARBACUE.

P. TAYLOR will prepare a Barbacue at Howard's Medical Well, on Friday, the 18th inst. to which the Ladies and Gentlemen, who can make it convenient to favor him with their company, are respectfully invited. A large and commodious dancing floor will be prepared for the amusement of the company. Tickets at 75 cents.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY has left my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to forewarn any person from dealing with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Richard Richards.

August 11, 1869.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.
We have accounts here, that a Russian corps has crossed the Danube above Wallien, to join a Serbian army of 40,000 men.
All alarm of French intentions amongst the Janissaries has subsided. Some days back, the Janissaries, as usual, received their pay and rice. The grand feigning very unexpectedly appeared on horseback at the distribution; a mela of rice was presented to him to taste; he did so, alighted, went about the barracks, and with particular condescension enquired about their grievances and promised them redress. This caused great surprise among the Janissaries who unanimously cried out, they demanded nothing but that the grand feigning (who was himself one of their own corps) would not suppress it.—The Sultan assured them he had no such design, but would only gradually reform their abuses; he exhorted them at the same time to obedience, and promised to continue them in his favor. This occasioned a general shout of joy, and they unanimously swore obedience to the Sultan. The Sultan then wished to know who had proposed raising an insurrection; they were immediately named, and by order of the grand feigning, 200 of them were immediately executed. The Aga of the Janissaries lost his place, and the captain Pacha, Seid Ally, was sent into exile to Broussa, in Asia. All this happened with remarkable tranquility.
May 4.—We fear that before a few months are expired, we shall see the Russians and Servians under the walls of the city.—It is believed too, that the Scymens (of new militia, formed after the European manner), out of hatred to the Janissaries, who caused their dismissal, may unite with the enemy; however, the anarchy which prevails in all the provinces will probably cause the Russians to meet with little resistance.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 25.
In an appendix to our Court Gazette, stands the following:—
“After repeated approximations to peace with the Ottoman Porte, which were however without effect, it was judged expedient to open negotiations with his plenipotentiary, in order to settle the basis of it. But just as the plenipotentiaries had reached the designated spot, intelligence was received that the Porte, contrary to her engagements, had formed a new alliance with a power hostile to us, and received an English ambassador. This intelligence revealed the principle of her conduct, and her wish, by negotiation, to gain time for preparations in order to carry on the war.
“In consequence of this discovery, prince Prohorowitch, commander in chief of the army of Moldavia, received orders to send an express to Constantinople, and announce to the Turkish government, that unless the English minister was dismissed within twenty-four hours, the armistice should be at an end, and hostilities renewed.
“This proposal was rejected by the Porte, and the war began on the same day.
“The first movement was to destroy Slobodskaja, a post of importance to the enemy, near the fortresses of Guirge, and the seizure of the ammunition and magazines in that fortress. This was carried into effect with the characteristic bravery of Russians; and on the 25th of March, lieutenant general Milagadovitch sent the following dispatch to the commander in chief:—
“The intrenchments of the fortresses Guirge have been completely destroyed, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Two pieces of cannon were captured, and the rest spiked.
“Slobodskaja was taken and destroyed by colonel Lopuchan. The powder magazine under the Bahaw's house, with an arsenal in the house were blown up. From the magazines every thing possible was taken off, and the rest destroyed. Twenty-seven cannon of large caliber were spiked. The enemy also lost 32 standards. The booty was divided among the soldiery.
“The enemy's loss was considerable, though it cannot yet be estimated. Our loss has been inconsiderable; but major general Stawizkie was killed by a cannon ball.
“Colonel Gerekow has brought over to our state about a thousand Turkish families.

HAMBURG, May 10.
The court of Denmark has refused to adjust her differences with Sweden, unless the latter will shut its ports against England.—Sir Samuel Hood, to prevent the seizure of English property, prevents all English vessels from entering Swedish ports. He will not suffer his officers to go on shore, nor does he venture himself. MERRY was not invited to attend the diet at Stockholm, and is about to return. Duroc has arrived at the latter place. The prince regent grants licences to England as usual.

BAYONNE, May 16.
We hear to-day, by letters from Tuxillo, the head quarters of the duke of Belluno, (Victor) that dispatches had been received there from the central junta of Seville, addressed to his catholic majesty Joseph Napoleon, which were instantly forwarded to Madrid. It is understood that in the dispatches all the chiefs of the insurrection make an offer of submission.
May, 21.—Letters received this day by a courier, announce that the archduke of Belluno (Victor) has obtained another great victory over Cuesta's army. The strong position of Alcantara, on the Tagus, has also been taken by storm. At this place 5 or 6000 prisoners were made, and all the enemy's artillery was taken.
The head-quarters of Cuesta are at Monasterio, 14 leagues from Seville. All the accounts we receive induce us firmly to believe, that the duke of Dalmatia (Ney) must by this time, have made himself master of Lisbon.

Yesterday, the 20th, the insurgents in the Asturias were to be attacked at all points, by three divisions which had penetrated into that province.
The king of Spain left Madrid on the 13th or 14th for Aranjuez, and it is believed that

PARIS, MAY 23.
Two decrees of the emperor Napoleon have just been published. They are both dated Ratisbon, April 24.
The first abolishes the Teutonic order in all the states of the confederation of the Rhine. All the property and dominions of that order are united to the princes in whose states the same may be included. The princes in whose states the same may be included. The princes to pension such of their subjects as are members of the order. From this favor are however excluded all who are in the present war against France, or the confederate states or who, since the declaration of war, have remained in the Austrian states. The territory of Mergentheim is united to the crown of Wurtemberg.
The second decree confiscates all the property of priests and convents of the empire, and members of the teutonic order, who have not confirmed to the 7th and 31st articles of the act of confederation, but have served in civil or military capacities, under the Austrian government. One half of this property goes to the princes of the confederation, as an indemnification for the expenses of the war; the other half to the emperor Napoleon, to be applied partly to make good the charges of the war, and partly to defray the rewards given to the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves during the present campaign.

JUNE 4.
Accounts lately received from the army of the duke of Ragusa, (Marmont) state that the duke marched from Kilm on the 27th of April, defeated several detachments of Austrian troops on the left bank of the Zernagana, arrived with the main body of his army on the 5th May, within 20 miles of the Zara, and was ready to put himself in motion in order to join the army.

JUNE 3.
Gen. Suchet has taken the place of the Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) in the command of the 2d French corps in Spain, and has arrived at Saragossa.
The French army of Italy, has effected its junction with the army of the Rhine.
The emperor Napoleon enjoys continually the best health.
The Austrian ambassador lately at Paris, has reached Strasburgh on his way home, with his suite.
Jerome Bonaparte is to command a French corps which is assembling at Erfurth.
“From our imperial camp at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.
“NAPOLEON, emperor, &c. &c.
“Whereas, the ancient princes and counts of the empire, who, by virtue of the act of the Rhine league, have ceased to be immediate princes and counts, ought, agreeably to the 7th and 31st articles of that act, to renounce the service of other powers than the confederated states or their allies, and to establish their residence with the confederated or allied states.
“And whereas, a certain number of these have not only not conformed to those provisions, but have even placed themselves in a state of permanent revolt against us, and against the sovereigns of the confederation:
“And whereas, it is principally owing to their intrigues that the people of the continent owe the renovation of hostilities:
“And whereas, in order to consolidate the confederation of the Rhine, and cast out from its bosom every influence contrary to its prime interests, it is indispensable to dispossess the ancient princes and counts of the empire, who have taken advantage of the property they possessed within the states, to conspire with Austria against the confederation:
“And whereas, considerations of deep policy command this measure as most fit to procure the re-establishment of public peace in Germany:
“We have decreed, and do decree as follows:
“Art. 1. Sequestration shall be put upon all the estates of the late princes and counts of the empire, and members of the Equestrian order, who have not conformed with the 7th and 31st articles of the act of the Rhine league, and especially of those who continued to fill any employment, civil or military, in the service of Austria.
“2. The estates shall be confiscated; to wit, one half for the benefit of the princes of the confederation of the Rhine, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and to indemnify their subjects on account of requisitions, expenses, and other losses occasioned by the war; and the other half for our benefit, both as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and in order to reward the officers and soldiers of our army, who have rendered the greatest services in the course of the campaign.
“NAPOLEON.”

PROCLAMATION.
Soldiers of the army of Italy—
You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you. Your sovereign has been witness to your junction with the grand army.—Surprised by a perfidious enemy before your columns had joined, you are obliged to retrograde to the Adige. But when you received orders to march forward, you were in the memorable field of Arcola, and there you swore, by the names of our heroes, to triumph. You kept your word at the battles of St. Daniel, of Travis, of Coritz. You took by assault the forts of Malborghetto and Predel, and forced the division of the enemy, intrenched at Pevall and Lavbach, to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already twenty-five thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of cannon, and standards, had signalled your valor. Afterwards the Drave, the Save, the Mhur, could not impede your march.—The Austrian column of Jellachich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michael, fell beneath your bayonets, you have executed speedy justice on these shattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.
Soldiers, this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted our provinces by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto—“God has given it to me, wo to him who touches it.”
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the emperor
The prince of Neufchatel,
Major-General of the army,
Ebensdorf, May 27, 1809.

IMPERIAL HEAD QUARTERS,
Schoenbrunn, May 19.
HUNGARIANS.—The emperor of Austria, unmindful of his treaties, and regardless of the magnanimity I have showed towards him after three successive wars, and especially that of 1805, has attacked my armies; I have faced him—and God, who gives victory

and punishes the ungrateful and faithless, has been pleased to grant victory to my arms. I have entered the Austrian capital, and am on your frontiers; it is the emperor of Austria, and not the king of Hungary that has declared war against me. According to your constitution, he could not do it without your consent; your system, which has ever been defensive, and the measures you have taken at the last diet, has proved, to my satisfaction, that you were for the preservation of peace.
Hungarians!—The moment has arrived for you to obtain your independence. I offer you peace, the inviolability of your territories, your liberty, your constitution such as it is now, or modified by you whenever you shall think it necessary, or when the spirit of the times and the interests of your fellow citizens shall require it. I ask nothing of you; I desire only is to see you a free and independent people.
Your union with Austria is the source of all your misfortunes; and for it your blood has flown in distant countries, your interests sacrificed for those of hereditary possessions, you were the fittest part of herself, and still treated as a colony! which gave rise to quarrels, whose source to you was unknown. You have a national character, a language solely your own; you boast with justice of an old and glorious ancestry; procure to yourselves again your rank as a nation; be what you were formerly, give yourself a king who shall owe his dignity to your suffrages, who will reign for you only, and live among you, who shall be surrounded by your citizens and soldiers.
Hungarians! the eyes of all Europe are fixed on you, who demand this of you; all that I ask of you is, a constant peace, and commercial relations with me, for which I guarantee to you your independence, the greatest of all blessings. I await you, provided you are worthy of your forefathers, and true to yourselves.
You will not disregard this magnificent offer, and be lavish in spilling your precious blood, for weak princes, who are under the controul of unprincipled or bribed ministers, and to whom England gave her gold; this enemy of the continent, who has established her riches and prosperity upon monopoly and our differences.
Convoke a national diet upon the field of Rakos, after the manner of our forefathers; and acquaint me with your determination.
NAPOLEON.
By order of the emperor,
ALEXANDER,
Prince of Neufchatel, and
gen. of the army.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.
From a Barbadoes paper of the 14th June, the following information relative to Spain is obtained, received there by the frigate Undaunted, in 38 days from Cadiz.
The French army under Marshal Victor, which lately encamped at the entrance of the celebrated passes of the Sierra Morena from Estremadura into Andalusia, and which had been repelled in all its attempts to force the Spanish army under General Cuesta, which was guarding those passes, and upon the fate of which depended the possession, by the Spaniards, of Andalusia, had been, in consequence of the success of the British army under sir Arthur Wellesley, compelled to make a precipitate retreat, from their position, upon Madrid leaving about four thousand sick behind in their cantonments. Gen. Cuesta's cavalry, about 7000 strong, had been detached in pursuit of the French, and had made great havoc among the retreating troops. Cuesta's army was advancing to effect a junction with the army of Gen. Venegas, stationed at the other pass of the Sierra Morena, leading into La Mancha, from Andalusia, which when effected, they were directed to march directly to Madrid, where Joseph Bonaparte was stripping that city of all its valuables, preparatory to his retreat with all the French troops beyond the Tagus.
The French army under marshal Ney, in Galicia was completely cut off by the army under the marquis de Romana. They had taken refuge in Ferrol, where the inhabitants were so violent against the French that they were obliged to keep within their barracks. It was expected that Ferrol would surrender in a few days, the harbour of which was closely blockaded by a British squadron. The Spaniards had re-taken St. Sebastian and St. Andero. These successes would enable Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the capture of marshal Soult's army to head his course at once towards Madrid to effect a junction with the Spanish armies; which after driving the French out of Spain were to enter France by Bayonne.

The Spanish army under gen. Blake, consisting of about 50,000 men from the provinces of Murcia, Valencia, and Arragon, were rapidly advancing towards Madrid, to co-operate with the other armies in pursuit of the French; and the Spanish army under gen. Reading, which was above 40,000 strong, was, after the death of that officer in Catalonia, also put under the command of gen. Blake.
The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout every part of Spain, against the French, where all the clergy had come to the unanimous resolution of taking up arms, and immediately join the different armies.
Marquis Wellesley, the newly appointed ambassador from England to Spain, was momentarily expected at Cadiz: his appointment had given the greatest satisfaction to the Spaniards, as the nomination of such a person insured every possible support to the Spanish cause which could be afforded by Great Britain. The army of sir A. Wellesley was receiving reinforcements from England, which was to be augmented to 60,000 men, 10,000 of whom were to be cavalry, with a large train of flying artillery, supplied with Surpuell shells, which did so much execution at the battle of Ziemiera.
Great quantities of clothing, arms, &c. had arrived from England for the Spanish armies, both from the British government and individuals, who had subscribed large sums for the Spanish patriots. All the dollars which could be collected by the British government had been sent to Cadiz and other places, for the use of the Spaniards, who were in great distress for want of money, as the expected remittances from Vera Cruz, Cuba, &c. had not arrived.
State of the strength of the principal Spanish armies
Gen. Cuesta 44,000, in Estremadura.

Gen. Venegas 33,000, in Lamancha.
Gen. Blake 50,000, in Arragon.
Gen. Reading 40,000, in Catalonia.
M. de Romana 47,000, in Galicia.

NEW-YORK, August 3.
Capt. Hathaway of the brig Orange, sailed from Oporto the 28th June. He informs that it was reported at Oporto, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Brancos on the 24th June, in pursuit of a French army under the command of Gen. Victor. Soult's army was said to be in Spain. Only 600 of the rear guard of Soult, and 80 pieces of cannon, had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 28th June, 1800 French prisoners were embarked at Oporto for England. There were no French troops in Portugal.

AUGUST 4.
VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.
The dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 24 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from Mr. Armstrong for government. Mr. Gellson, who is the bearer of them, proceeds this day for the seat of government.
On the arrival of a vessel in so short a passage, much news is naturally expected; but the fact is, no change has taken place, in our affairs. Mr. Armstrong remains in Paris, and the French decrees are still in force.
There had been no battles of moment since the defeat of Bonaparte near Vienna, on the 21st and 22d of May; the reason of which is, that Napoleon was waiting the arrival of a large Russian army, which was marching through Gallitzia in three divisions.
We have received Paris papers to the 3d of July. They contain the bulletins to No. 22: the last is dated at Vienna, the 24th of June. The bridges on the Danube have been repaired; and Bonaparte expected to destroy the Austrian army, as that of Russia had joined him.
It appears, by the last bulletins, that Bonaparte had retrograded from Eberdorf to Vienna, where his head quarters were on the 24th June. Bulletin No. 19, states that an action had been fought near Raab in Hungary, on the 13th June. The French army was commanded by prince Eugene, and the Austrians by the archduke John. The latter was forced by three columns, of 20 or 25,000 men; the first column was attacked by the French and repelled, but the second detained for a moment the impetuosity of the French first division, which was immediately reinforced, and repulsed the Austrians. Austria lost 3000 killed, and about the same number wounded. The French lost 900 killed and wounded.
The 20th bulletin states that the Russian army, under the command of prince Gallitzian, had entered Gallitzia, near Hungary, on the 3d of June, in 3 divisions, to attack the Austrians. The 22d contains an account of the capitulation of the city of Raab to the French-Italian army under prince Eugene.
Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from London.
Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.
Several American vessels had arrived in the ports of Holland. Two, it is said, were from New-York.
Capt. Ward requests us to state, that during his stay at L'Orient, he received the most polite and friendly treatment from all the officers of the French government, for which he wishes thus to express his grateful acknowledgements.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Statira, captain Geer, in 40 days from London, which place she left on the 21st of June. From Capt. G. and his passengers, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 20th of June, inclusive, and Lloyd's List to the 16th.
By the Statira, we learn, that the British minister (Mr. Jackson) had not failed for America; but he was about failing in a ship of war for the U. S. The Phoenix frigate was ordered for some other service.
The Statira is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister in London, to the government of the U. S.

From the Boston Gazette, July 31.
A letter received yesterday from Halifax, by the sloop Mayflower, in 7 days from that place, contains the following information:—“London dates to the 16th June have reached this place; they advise that Bonaparte's army had evacuated the island of In-Lder-Lobau, and returned again to the Vienna side of the Danube with severe loss; that the Austrian official account of the 21st and 22d of May, as published at Stockholm, rate the loss of the French at 30,000; that the Archduke Charles had addressed a proclamation to the army, in which he informs his troops that he shall divide their forces and by constantly harassing the enemy, prevent him at any time, from attacking more than a limited division; this is thought to be a wise and judicious plan, and more calculated to harass his numerous adversaries, than trusting the whole to the chance of any one important action.
“There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d of May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with an army of 40 or 50,000 men; the Duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony, and to be daily strengthening his party. Col. Schill is not dead, as was reported; but on the contrary has augmented his army very considerably.”

LATEST FROM SPAIN.
From the Connecticut Gazette.
New-Haven, August 1.—Arrived, on Saturday, the sloop Ouletonock, Sheffield, in 45 days from Cadiz. As Capt. S. left Cadiz the 12th June, about ten days subsequent to the latest arrival from that quarter, we were in hopes of furnishing our readers with some interesting news; but he informs us, that in the bustle of departure he forgot his file of Spanish papers nor does he bring any verbal accounts, except that the Spaniards are in high spirits, and seem to entertain no doubt of expelling every Frenchman from their country.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 27, 1809.
Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to the honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at Sea, the 6th March, 1809.
Sir,—I enclose, to be laid before their Lordships, a letter I have received from Lord Cochrane, Capt. of his majesty's ship Imperiaux, who has been for some time past, employed on the coast of Catalonia, and where the good services of his Lordship, in aid of the Spaniards and in annoyance of the enemy could not be exceeded.
I have the honor to be, &c.
COLLINGWOOD.
His majesty's ship Imperiaux, Caldagues, 2d January, 1809.
My Lord—Having received information of two French vessels of war, and a convoy of victuals for Barcelona, being in this port, I have the honor to inform your Lordships that they are all, amounting to 13 sail in our possession.
The French have been driven from the town of Caldagues, with the loss of nine cannons, which they had mounted and were mounting on the batteries.
I have, &c.
COCHRANE.
The right hon. Lord Collingwood.
“La Gauloise cutter, commanded by M. Avenet, member of the legion of honor, 7 guns, 46 men.
“La Julie lugger, commanded by M. Chafcrian, 5 guns, 4 swivels, 44 men.
And eleven victualers.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 25, 1809.
Vice-Admiral Sir Jas. Saumarez commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, has transmitted to the hon. W. W. Pole, a letter which he had received from Captain Hollis, of his majesty's ship the Standard, who had been detached with the ships and vessels named in the margin, for the purpose of attacking the island of Anholt, giving an account of its reduction on the 18th inst. by a party of seamen and mariners, landed under the command of captain Shelby, of the Owen Glendour, assisted by captain Edward Nicholas, of the Royal Marines, the garrison, consisting of one hundred and seventy men, surrendered at discretion. On our side one private marine was killed and two wounded.
The acquisition of this island is stated to be of importance in furnishing supplies of water to his majesty's fleet, and will afford a good anchorage to the trade in going to or coming from the Baltic.

Standard, Owen Glendour, Avenger, Ranger, Role, Snipe gun vessel.

Notice.
WHEREAS business requires my absence from home two or three months; I have to request all those indebted to me to make payment to Thomas Wallace, Esq. who is fully authorized to transact all my business during my absence.
alexr. Parker.
Lexington, August 15, 1809. 4t

SCHEME
OF A LOTTERY,
To raise the sum of 750 dollars, for the purpose of finishing the Episcopal Church in Lexington, and towards the purchase of an ORGAN.
1 Prize of 1000 dollars, being the last drawn ticket except five. \$1000
5 do. of 100 dolls. each, 500
5 do. of 50 do. 250
10 do. of 20 do. 200
5 do. of 10 do. 50
1000 do. of 3 do. 3000
1026 Prizes. 5000
974 Blanks.
2000 Tickets at 2 1/2 dolls. is \$5000
Not one blank to a prize.
Prizes to be paid in thirty days after the drawing is finished—subject to a deduction of fifteen percent—and prizes not demanded in twelve months will be considered as donations to the Church.
The drawing will positively commence on Saturday the 4th of September.
WILLIAM MORTON,
WALTER WARFIELD,
DAVID SHEELY,
JOHN WYATT.
Tickets may be had of either of the Managers, and at the Offices of the Reporter and Kentuckey Gazette.
Lexington, K. July 5, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale.
SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Printer.
Lexington, August 19 1809. W. W.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES,
together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.
To all whom it may concern:
TAKE NOTICE, That on the twelfth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Harrison county, at the house of David Caldwell, on the south fork of Licking, Harrison county, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of a survey of 1000 acres of land, entered on the 12th day of May, 1780, for William Woods, and afterwards survey and patent for the same; then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning corner (or the whole of the lines and corners) of the said survey; and to do any other act or thing which may be deemed necessary, and the law doth authorize and require; and if not completed on that day, to adjourn from day to day until the business is finished.
Archibald Woods.
August 18th, 1809. 3

Fleming County, &c.
Taken up by James Williams, living on Fleming creek, at Williams's mills, a bay mare, eight years old, sixteen hands high, with a star and snip, both hind feet white half up the legs, and a small white spot on the left fore foot, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to fifty dollars, the 18th of May, 1809. Posted before me,
John D. Fleming, j. p. F. C.

Taken up by John Endicott, living in Harrison county, on the waters of Indian creek, a bay mare, three years old, four white feet, swab tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to sixteen dollars, no perceivable brands; posted before me
Gresham Forest, j. p. H. C.
June the 1st day, 1809. 1

Taken up by Jacob Burk, living near Caldwell's mill, a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, has a long star and snip, is about four years old, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty-five dollars, this 20th, of May, 1809.
Marquis Calmes, j. p.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations luring him at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 22.

LEXINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her Academy will open on Monday, the 4th September. The hours of tuition (as long as the season will permit) will be from 8 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

The following is a list of the Young Ladies, who received Premiums at the late examination, viz.

- Miss M. Merrell, for Spelling.
- Robert, Reading and Arithmetick.
- Pofflethwait, Writing.
- Hunt, Each a premium in
- Vanderburgh, the three Dramatical
- January, rehearsals.
- Nannette Price, Composition.
- Hunt, Parfing, Terrestrial and Astronomical Problems, and Political Geography.
- A. K. Wilton, Astronomy and Geographical Rehearsal.
- Logan, English Syntax.
- Helen Vanderburgh, Mulick.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Overton, Geographical and Gramatical Rehearsal and Parfing.
The Dancing School, by Mrs. Mentelle, continues without interruption.

On Thursday last commenced the examination of the young Ladies in Mrs. Beck's Academy, which continued the three following days, during which they were examined on Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Music and Dancing—in all of which they acquitted themselves perfectly to the satisfaction of those who attended the examination. On the evening of Friday the young Ladies rehearsed three small Dramas, and concluded the evening with a Garland Dance, much to the entertainment of the company.

COMMUNICATION.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.—Numb. 23—10.

DIED on the evening of the 19th of August 1809, Mrs. Rachel Barton, near Lexington, in the 84th year of her age, who, to the most eminent, social and domestic virtues added an early profession of the Christian religion, and by a pious walk, and corresponding conversation gave the highest evidence of its benign influence upon her heart, and by her cheerfulness and composure in every situation of life, evinced her firm reliance on, and support from its divine author. And in the formidable approaches of the king of terrors giving the highest evidence of the truth of that religion she had long professed, by the most perfect resignation to the will of heaven and humble reliance on the merits and atonement of the saviour; patiently waiting the final summons that should dismiss her from bodily infirmities and pain, and bring her to the full enjoyment of the inheritance of the saints in light. Mrs. Barton retained her mental powers without visible decay, till within a very short period of her death; and whilst laboring under the most severe bodily pain in her last illness, a murmur is not known to have been uttered by her.

On the following day her remains were attended by a number of mourning relatives, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends, to the burial ground in Lexington, where they were deposited beside her late husband.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Pope.

Captain KENNETH M'COY departed this life on the 17th of this month.

This gentleman was one of the few remaining veterans, who participated in the American revolution. He entered the service early in youth, and testified the sincerity of his homage to liberty, and his personal bravery, by the sacrifice of some of the enemies of his country, with his single hands. At the close of the contest with Great Britain he enthusiastically dared our more sanguinary foes in the western forest; and here he successfully engaged more than once, in individual contests with the savage enemy; but under the command of Gen. Scott, at the head of a portion of cavalry, he was disabled by an Indian, to whom he had previously given a mortal wound.

From that period, he has in private life, evinced that his virtues were not exclusively military. The domestic duties, though less splendid, were more congenial to his mind. He was sensibly alive to the feelings of humanity, and no man gave pain to his fellow with more reluctance. His agreeable vein of wit, was ever exercised in the promotion of innocent festivity, and his hand was ever ready to aid the oppressed. His correct understanding, and amiable courtesy of manners, rendered him an universally acceptable guest, and his patient fortitude, and cheerful resignation displayed in his last, long, hopeless illness, induced his Physician ardently to pronounce that he was a STERLING HONEST MAN.

The remains of Capt. M'COY were interred yesterday evening, with Masonic honors, attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.—[Rep.]

ELECTION RETURNS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lincoln—William Logan, and Nudigate Owlley.
Pendleton & Campbell—Wm. Montjoy.
Knox—Thomas Johnson.
Garrard—Wm. Owlley, and Jno. Yantis.
Clay & Floyd—John Hibbard.
Boone & Gallatin—Benjamin Taylor.
Jefferson—Breckinridge, and Churchill.
Ohio—Dr. McGary.
Bullitt—Wm. Pope.
Hardin—Chas. Helm, and S. Haycraft.
Washington—Hamilton, and Dean.
Logan—Saml. Caldwell, and U. Ewing.
SENATORS.
Warren—John Williams.
Washington—Jerboam Beauchamp.
Mercer—Abraham Chapline.

Highly Important.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of an official communication of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, declaring that the British orders in council, of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled "An act to interdict all commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of

April last, declaring that the orders in council aforesaid would have been withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade so suspended by certain acts of congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn, agreeably to the communication and date aforesaid, I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the federal acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
By the President,

R. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

We are informed, that a passenger of respectability in the Mentor, says, that the day previous to his sailing from France, accounts were received there from England to the 30th of June, which stated that the government of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, ratifying in its fullest extent the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated,
Paris, 4th July, 1809.

"The messenger is just leaving Paris for L'Orient, in order to embark in the Mentor, for the United States. I have the particular satisfaction to acquaint you that I have just had an interview with our minister, by whom I am authorised to say, that a courier has arrived from the emperor, ordering the charge des affaires of Champagne (this must mean the gentleman who takes charge of the chief bureau in Champagne's absence) to treat on American affairs; that the dispatches by the Mentor were favourably received by his majesty; that negotiations are now open, that the government evinces an evident disposition not only to re-establish our commercial relations on a good, but much more advantageous footing than has heretofore been; and that to judge from present appearances, all existing differences will be very soon amicably adjusted.

"When the negotiation is terminated, it is to be submitted to the emperor for his approbation, after which the result will be made known."

The hon. John Q. Adams, his lady, and suit, embarked on Saturday, at Boston, in the ship Horace, for St. Petersburg.

Phil. Gaz.

We learn (says the last Norfolk Herald) that the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Smith, has received sailing orders, and is to proceed immediately for Boston, where she is to receive her dispatches. Her mission has it afloat, that she is destined for England for the purpose of bringing home Mr. Pinkney.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, received at Washington, dated June 16.

"Yesterday the Commissary of Marine for this port, greatly alarmed us by making a very injudicious communication to the chamber of commerce of the city, on the subject of American Affairs—it appears that the Minister of Marine intrusted the commissary to inform the chamber of commerce of Bordeaux of the act of Congress interdicting trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the U. S. In conforming to the orders of his superiors, the Commissary thought proper to annex comments of a very alarming nature, which were immediately communicated to merchants on the exchange, and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered inevitable. The commissary finding he had gone too far, first for one of the Members of the Chamber through whose influence he prevailed on the body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant with the Minister's views.—Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the U. S. by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you, sir, these facts, that in such case, its bad effects may be counteracted."

The British have taken the island of Heligoland, and have exercised the right which conquest has given to engross the trade of that place to themselves.

The Russians have acknowledged Mr. Short as ambassador from the United States, and appointed a minister plenipotentiary in return.—The person who has arrived is only Consul-General.

The following curious article is copied from the London Morning Chronicle of June 19.

On Sunday a report prevailed in the city on the authority of a Dutch captain arrived at Harwich, that the Queen of Holland had eloped from her husband, and gone to Germany to her brother-in-law and father-in-law, Napoleon, by whom, it is added, she is pregnant.

From L'Orient, June 15.

[To the editor of the N. Y. Merchantile Adver.]
The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Ebenfeld; since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given in this battle (contrary to the advice of Laffes, Massena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged; and you are by the time this reaches you, no doubt, well acquainted with the result.—Letters from persons who were eye witnesses, state, that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He therefore, ordered Laffes, and three or four other generals, to force their centre, and beat them in detail. But this was not the case: the Austrians opened

a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind their centre, and literally mowed the French as with a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30,000 prime troops; the Austrian bulletins say 48,000. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those around the emperor's person, are extremely favorable to an honorable commercial intercourse with us.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, August 5.
Our correspondent at Gloucester, under yesterday's date, says: "The schooner Jane, Webber, has just arrived, in 37 days from Lisbon. I send you some Lisbon papers. The verbal intelligence he brings is—That the English and Portuguese had marched against Madrid."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Schill has published an excellent proclamation to the Germans, and we have been told the following letters have passed between him and Bonaparte.

The emperor Napoleon to Schill.

"If you and your banditti do not immediately lay down your arms, no hopes of mercy remain for you; and my irresistible arm shall crush you to the dust."

"BONAPARTE."

Schill, the Colonel, to Bonaparte.

"When you shall have restored the territories and treasure of which you have robbed the king my master, then will I lay down my arms, and not before.
"Your's my Brother,

"SCHILL."

The following is a copy of a letter to General Dunican in London from Charles James Stuart, alias George Francis Stuart, alias Count Stuart, Author of the revolutionary Plutarch, the female Revolutionary Plutarch, the life of Talleyrand, the secret History of St. Cloud, &c. &c. It needs no comment.

(Nat. Intell.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1809.

My dear General,
I am now thank God, safe here, and may bid defiance to the inveteracy of English Jacobins. I shall endeavor to forget both their illiberality, fallacious and plots, if they do not by new attacks rouse me from my present apathy.

It will give you pleasure to hear that my Secret History of St. Cloud has here even by the recommendation of Bonaparte's Confidant General Ray here, been generally read and has all the effect I desired in writing it. It has gone through three editions.

Moreau is expected here in some weeks, when I shall see him. Gen. Ray has also desired to make my acquaintance in private, but I have declined it until Moreau's return; tell me what you know of him. Every thing in this country bespeaks an approaching political storm. Government is detestable and despised and the people dissatisfied and seditious.

Bonaparte is certainly as much master at Washington as at Paris; and he commands obedience and tribute, as much in America as in Europe. Since the peace of Tilsit, Talleyrand's emissaries of both sexes and of all colors and ages swarm and plot here in secret.

I have not yet written any thing here, but should my friends in Europe approve of it, I shall set up an American Weekly Monitor and expose the views and crimes of revolutionary France. Loyal men are even more scarce here than in England, and their labors of course more necessary and useful; should you and my friend Mr. Fauche be disgusted with Europe, come here, and we may together do some good for lawful princes and civilized people. Living here in taverns or boarding houses is dear as in England, but when settled you may buy a brace of pheasants for two shillings, a couple of fowls 18d. meat 4d. a pound, and fish still cheaper. House rent is dear and no private lodging, but in inns can be had.

Should my plan of writing not be approved of, I shall retire either to Charleston or Quebec, and amuse myself with writings and my military annals.

Address your answers to me at Col. Barclay's the British Consul General here. Remember me and my wife to Mrs. Dominick and your little family, whom we all should be happy to embrace once more; my wife supported well a tempestuous voyage of six weeks, is now in perfect health and spirits, only tormented by the numerous invitations of the gentry here who are very civil and hospitable.

God bless you all, your ever truly,

C. S.

N. B. Let nobody know my address, your cause

LONDON, MAY 19.

The court of Vienna has published a heavy pamphlet, in the shape of a manifesto against France. It contains a long enumeration of grievances from the peace of Presburg, down to the period of the present rupture. It complained—1st, That the articles of the treaty of Presburg in favor of Austria, were either not carried into effect at all, or only after arbitrary and disadvantageous alterations, while all the conditions favorable to France were executed to the full extent within the time prescribed—2d, That fresh contributions were levied after the arrears of military requisitions were paid, and effects belonging to the emperor seized, to the value of 24,000,000 florins, without making the stipulated compensation. 3d, That a passage was temporarily demanded by France, for her troops from the Venetian states to the provinces on the east coast of the Adriatic, through the Austrian territory. 4th, That the Austrian territory on the right bank of the Isonzo was refused to be evacuated, and the fortresses of Brannau to be evacuated, on the frivolous pretence of the procrastinated surrender of Cattaro, of which the French plenipotentiaries are alone to blame. 5th, That the German constitution was violently overthrown, and the emperor unjustly spoiled of his dignity. The paper then proceeds to state the strict neutrality observed by Austria in the war between France and Prussia, and his acquiescence in the peace of Tilsit, though several of the articles, and the whole tenor of the treaty, was manifestly prejudicial to her interests.

From the London Courier, (a ministerial paper) of the 26th of May.

And here we cannot help lamenting, & indeed pitying, the embarrassment into which

his majesty's Ministers have been drawn by our Minister.—Indeed this is not the sole instance in which they have been made to suffer, not for their own misconduct, but the misconduct of others.—We must say, that when we first read the correspondence between Mr. ERSKINE and SMITH, we were astonished; not that the dry, special pleading, and sufficiently impudent style of Mr. SMITH's letters surprised us, who have been accustomed to American Diplomacy; but we were astonished, first, at the terms of the offer made with respect to the Chesapeake, and of the abruptness and the haste in which the arrangement is proposed and concluded.—We offer to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake," could we do this consistently not only with our honour, but with the constitution and Law? Whatever error there might have been in taking the men from the Chesapeake, (and we declare we never saw any, but on the contrary, highly approved of the act,) we ascertained that they were British subjects.—Can we, therefore, surrender our subjects, who have a right to the protection of our Laws, to the government of a foreign Power? Can we strip them of their British claims? Can we disfranchise them? No, we cannot do it with any regard, not only to our honor, but to the law and constitution of these realms.—Besides, there is another impediment to the giving back the men taken out of the Chesapeake—One or two of them were tried, proved to have been British subjects, found guilty of desertion, and hung.—There is another point worthy consideration—we agree to do a certain act agreeable to America, because we are informed that she has evinced an intention of passing certain laws which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing with the other belligerent Powers.—The American government, in a dry and not very clear manner, tells us that "this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations." This statement we should have thought would have called forth from Mr. Erskine some comment or observation.—It appears however to have been passed over sub silentio.—As to the non-intercourse Act, the passing of it might afford us satisfaction in as far as it rendered the treatment of Great Britain and France equal; but how an act which forbade all intercourse with us, which put an end to all relations of his MAJESTY with the United States," we confess we are at a loss to conceive, as well as why it should have been eagerly laid hold of as the first stepping stone, on our part towards an adjustment of the differences between us.

The American government tells us that, which says, "we will have nothing more to do with you," and we are so delighted with this, that we immediately run to them with open arms, and say, "this is to kind, pacific and favourable on your part, that we will immediately compliment you with withdrawing our orders in council." Throughout the whole of the correspondence we are all smooth and yielding, and America is stiff and unbending. What the wants the seems to grant as if the whole advantage were to be on our side. Before we would have yielded what our minister yielded, we should have required compliance with certain conditions, which compliance should have been the basis of our concessions; and such a line of conduct, we trust and believe his Majesty's Ministers meant should have been followed.

The following vessels have recently been captured by the British, and sent into Jamaica:

Schr. Ann Eliza, of Philad. from St. Thomas. Sw. schr. Kitty, St. Thomas to Hayti. Fame, Ford, and St. Robert Stocking, from St. Barts to do. Sch. Jane, Tott Jacquemel to Curacao. Am. sch. Greyhound, Holmes, St. Jago to St. Domingo. Br. John, Wills, St. Barts to Jacquemel. Sw. Eliza, do. do. John, Chero, do. do. Br. Phoenix, Brouski, Curacao to Cuba. Pandango, Lariss, St. Barts to Hayti. Br. Favourite, Winsten, St. Thomas to do.

The schr. Nat-and-John, from Salem to Kingston, is plundered by a French privateer off St. Jago de Cuba.

Sch. Shadow, Mathews, hence, for Messina; brig Caroline, Drew, Boston to do. and schr. Kate, Thompson, Baltimore to Naples, are captured and sent into Naples! schr. Ann, from Beverly, is sent into Civitavecchia. Ref.

ROBERT CATTERSON, will find his mother, Sarah Catterson, by applying at this office, or at Mr. Hamilton's, in this town.

When Mr. Lewis Smith came to Lexington, his situation excited my sympathy; and having from previous knowledge a favourable opinion of him, I endeavoured to aid him, in obtaining some employment, by which he might make a living for himself and family. I recommended him to the county court as a fit person to fill the office of constable, and became his security therein. I also got him appointed librarian to the Lexington library, and clerk to the board of trustees for the town.

In a short time I perceived that he did not succeed as a constable; which I could not then account for—and being desirous still to serve him, and at the same time to benefit myself, I gave him the care of my shop and hands, and allowed him one half of the profits. The shop was well furnished with journeymen, apprentices and tools, and had a good run of custom. I charged the firm a moderate rent for the use of the shop and tools, but nothing for the apprentices.—On his part I expected no more than attention to the business. Before the lapse of a year I heard frequent complaints of his inattention, & neglect; and when I went to the shop, I seldom found him there, I concluded that he did not answer my expectation, & I therefore proposed a dissolution, to which he acceded. But in order that he might not be thrown out of business, I offered to let him have one of my shops and a portion of the hands and tools, which he declined, expressing a doubt whether he would pursue the same business longer.

In examining the accounts of the shop, such as were on persons, who had claims against, or dealings in, the store, in which I of the said Prior, to satisfy the said complainant, was interested were charged to me, or the firm of the store, and transferred to the store books, the remaining accounts, we divided between us, and a very handsome sum fell to his share. In the division there appeared no dissatisfaction on either side; he kept such as he wished, & I did not ask any that he desired to retain, and among those which I did take, there are sums yet uncollected and likely to remain so.

In providing for the debts due by us, I undertook to discharge about two thirds, and he assumed about one third; as well as I remember; tho I cannot say with certainty as I left the books in his possession.—There was

that I repaid. And he, and said that he would be glad I would claim of Scott Trotter & Co. who were undertaken to discharge—I did so, and received accounts from him in lieu. Perhaps some months after the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Smith joined with another person, and commenced the same business and they employed all three of the journeymen that I had had in my service; notwithstanding they knew that it was my wish to retain the last one which they got.—Now under the pretence that I had injured his character in mentioning this circumstance Mr. Smith has ridiculously appealed to the public; and at the same time made some unkind statements, that called forth this explanation from me.

CH: HUMPHREYS.

18th August, 1809.

Broke out of pasture in Woodford county, a brown horse, 3 years old and about 14 hands high, a little white in his forehead, mane and tail black, with a black mark along the back bone, he is troublesome to mares; whoever will bring him to me in Lexington, shall be paid for his trouble and charges.

H. CRAWFORD.

Notice.

THE partnership of Fishel & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts.

Michael Fishel,

22d July, 1809.

Abraham Gallatin.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stills of different sizes, Hatters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail.

Michael Fishel.

Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine. THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cochran's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisher,

Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,

Wm. W. Worley,

C. Coyle,

Bushrod Boswell,

R. Bert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the jail of Fairfield district, South-Carolina, on the 15th instant, Shadrack Jacobs, who shot and killed Captain Andrew Easter of the said district, while aiding the deputy sheriff to take him with a bench warrant from the court of Newberry district, South-Carolina. He made his escape and fled from justice to the state of Georgia, where he was apprehended for horse-stealing, and committed to the jail of Washington in that state, from which he was demanded by the governor of South-Carolina, and brought to the jail (from which he has now escaped) in December last. A bill of indictment was preferred against him in Fairfield court at April last, for the murder of capt. Easter, and a true bill found by the grand jury.

Shadrack Jacobs is about forty or fifty years of age, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, fair complexion, light brown hair mixed with gray, (cut very short when he escaped) broad face, full cheeks, high forehead, small nose, heavy brow; blue eyes, rather approaching the hazel, sharp and penetrating, his countenance betrays suspicion and fear when spoken to, quick, or on the subject of his character, speaks slow and with caution, tolerably masculine voice, draws his words, and oft gives to them a flat sound or tone, has a visible speck or defect on one of his front teeth, has a scar on some part of his face or neck, (the part not particularly recollected,) has also a remarkable scar on his breast, 'tis believed on the left, near the nipple, viz. a sink or hole, nearly the size of an egg.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who do or shall deliver the said Shadrack Jacobs into the said jail from which he escaped, or one hundred dollars for apprehending and confining him in any jail within five hundred miles, and information given, so that he shall be got on application by legal authority from South-Carolina.

JAMES FORT MUSE, Sheriff

Fairfield district, S. Carolina.

Winnborough, 17th July, 1809.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court at their June term, 1809, in a suit in chancery, wherein Cornelius Coyle is complainant and Samuel Prior is defendant; will be sold to the highest bidder at the door of the court house in Lexington, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, a Negro Girl, about 10 years of age, the property of the said Prior, to satisfy the said complainant, his debt, interest and costs, agreeably to the said decree.

GEORGE TROTTER,

ENGLEHARD YEISER,

THOMAS WHITNEY,

April 20, 1809.

Taken up by John V. Webb, living in Scott county, near Henry's mills, one brown mare, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, has the near eye out, the right hind foot white, blaze face and small slip, some black spots above the hoof on the right hind foot; appraised to \$25.

D. Flournoy.

26th May, 1809.

Henri I. Robert & Co. Black-Smiths, near the Publick Square, Lexington, shoe horses all round, with new shoes, for one dollar the horse.

Where the yew tree and cypress were growing. The villagers shook as they passed by the doors. When they rested at eve from their labours; And the traveller many a furlong went round, And his ears once admitted the terrific sound. Of the tale that was told by the neighbours. They said that the house on the skirts of the wood By a saucer-eyed ghost was infested, Who filled every heart with confusion and fright, By assuming strange shapes in the dead of the night, Shapes monstrous, and foul, and detested. And truly they said, and the master well knew That the ghost was the greatest of evils; For no sooner the bell of the mansion toll'd one Than the frolicsome inn, in a fury, begun To caper, like ten thousand devils. He appear'd in forms the most strange and uncouth, Sure never was goblin so daring! He utter'd loud shrieks and most horrible cries, Curs'd his body and bones, and his eyes little eyes, 'Till his impudence grew beyond bearing. Just at this nick of time, when the master's sad heart, With anguish and sorrow, was swelling, He heard that a scholar, with science replete, Full of mystical lore as an egg is with meat, Had taken at Cambridge a dwelling. The scholar was vers'd in all magical arts, Most famous was he throughout college: To the Red Sea full many an unquiet ghost, To repose with king Pharaoh and his mighty host, He had sent through his powerful knowledge. To this scholar so learned, the master he went, And as lowly he bent with submission, Told the freaks of the Ghost, and the horrible rights That prevented his household from resting o' nights, And offered his humble petition: "That he, the said scholar, in wisdom so wise, 'Would the mischievous fiend lay in fetters; 'Then send him in torments forever to dwell, 'To the nethermost pit of the nethermost hell, 'For destroying the sleep of his betters." The scholar so vers'd in all mystical lore, Told the master his prayer should be granted; Then ordered his horse to be saddled with speed, And perch'd on the back of his cream-colour'd feed, Trotted off to the house that was haunted. He entered the doors at the fall of the night— The trees of the forest 'gan shiver; The hoarse raven croak'd, and blue burnt the light, The owl loudly shriek'd, and pale with affright The servants like asps did quiver. "Bring some turnips and milk!" the scholar he cry'd, In a voice like the echoing thunder— They brought him some turnips, and sweet beside, Some milk, and a spoon, and his motions they ey'd Quite lost in conjecture and wonder. He took up the turnips and peel'd off the skin, Put them into a pot that was boiling; Spread a table and cloth, and made ready to sup, Then called for a fork and the turnips fish'd up. In a hurry, for they were a spoiling. He mash'd up the turnips with butter and milk; The bail at the casements 'gan clatter; Yet this scholar ne'er heeded the tempest without, But raising his eyes, and turning about, Ask'd the maid for a small wooden platter. He mash'd up the turnips with pepper and salt; The storm came blue flash'd and with terrific din The lightning came flash'd and with terrific din The wind at each crevice and cranney came in, Tearing up by the roots lath and plaster. He mash'd up the turnips with nutmeg and spice, The mess would have ravish'd a glutton; When lo! his sharp bones hardly cover'd with skin, The Ghost from a nook o'er the window peep'd in, In the form of a *boil'd* ghost of mutton. "Ho! ho!" said the Ghost, "what art doing below?" The scholar look'd up in a twinkling— "The times are too bad to afford any meat, 'So to render my turnips more pleasant to eat, 'A few grains of pepper I'm sprinkling." Then he caught up a fork, and the mutton he seiz'd, And sous'd it at once in the platter: Threw o'er it some salt and a spoonful of fat, And before the poor Ghost could tell what he was at, Hew was gone!—like a mouse down the throat of a cat, And this is the whole of the matter.

charge is too atrocious, and at the same time too monstrously absurd, for him publicly to repeat. I do not find that one of the democratic newspaper editors in New-England, with all their prefigancy, has yet had the hardihood to re-publish the libel. To hint (as Everett has done) the suspicion of a heinous crime, will better answer their purposes. Still to aggravate suspicion, this candid editor adds, that "a repetition of my charges against our rulers will not be received as proof of my own innocence;" as tho' I had ever exhibited any charges against our rulers which were unsupported by evidence, and evidence generally drawn from their own public documents. The libel in question accuses me, through the agency of my nephew Samuel Williams in London, of forming an intrigue with the British minister, Mr. Canning, for the purpose of effecting a separation of the United States. This libel, which is FALSE, and without a shadow of foundation, and which on the face of it is stamped with impotence, Mr. Everett affects to consider as a *serious charge*. Mr. Wagner, in his remarks, calls it a *slander* and a *profligate accusation*. Those remarks would tend to repel all belief that the charge had any foundation. But to frustrate this tendency, Mr. Everett denounces the North American as "a mouth-piece of the British faction." And who is Mr. Wagner, whose newspaper is thus denounced? The same person who was many years chief clerk in the department of state—whom Mr. Madison found and gladly retained in that office as long as he would hold it—I think five or six years. Yet Mr. Madison knew that Mr. Wagner was a decided, incorruptible, unchangeable federalist: that very stability of character was a pledge of his fidelity. Accordingly, Mr. Madison, some two or three years since, speaking to Mr. Hillhouse and me of Mr. Wagner, commended him in very handsome terms; summing up his character, in these remarkable words—"In short, he is fit for Secretary of State." And who is Mr. Everett, the editor of the *Boston Patriot*? An apostate federalist. While federalism was in fashion, he served under its banners, and zealously contributed federal pieces, which were published at Walpole in New-Hampshire (where he then lived) in the distinguished federal paper called the *Farmer's Museum*, edited by Joseph Denie, and now this turn coat, this apostate Everett, has the impudence to fet himself up as the grave censor of federal men and federal papers! One more word as to his concern for my reputation. By the gravity of his manner in noticing the "report" which he pretends to think so seriously affects my character, he doubtless intended to point its malignity, that it might inflict the deeper wound. Yet that "report," that "profligate accusation," is so monstrously absurd in its details, that it would be an impeachment to Mr. Everett's understanding to suppose that he believed one word of it to be true.

T. PICKERING.
Wenham, July 24, 1869.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, offers for sale the following property on unusual low terms. The farm on which I live, containing about 250 acres, known by the name of Petersburg, or Scott's Landing, and formerly the residence of Gov. Scott. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of this situation as no person will feel disposed to purchase without reviewing the place; also all the household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, together with several valuable mares with colts and geldings, horned cattle and hogs, likewise that valuable and well known stud horse *Figure* who has stood 2 seasons near Shelby, and 2 in Woodford, he is full sixteen hands high, and equal to any horse in the state, and his colts are allowed to be fully equal to those of the best imported horses.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to me on the premises in Woodford county.
George Yellott.

July 20, 1869.
Whatever remains unsold of the above property on the last Monday in September next, will be then sold at public sale.

Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

WAS STOLEN
From the house of Edmond Singleton, a few days since, a French Gold Watch, numbered on the running work 1687, and numbered in the case 123. A handsome reward will be given for the discovery of the watch.
August 8, 1869. Sw. cu. tp.
Fayette county.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of brown steers, three years old, brindled and white, their horns turn upwards toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker brindled than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by
Saml. Shepard.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1869.

Grand Lodge.
THE members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M.
Danl. Bradford, Gr. Sec'y.
Lexington, July 4, 1869.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jessamine county, on the 6th inst. one Negro Man, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard E. Barton, late of Virginia; he was on his way to Orleans with his master when he left him—Ben is very black, thin visage, about 22 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative, he had on a shirt and overalls of blue spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat, lined with yellow flannel.
William McConnell, Jailor
July 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:
THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock, at noon, on Wednesday the 23rd of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, territories and districts following, viz:

- 1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.
- 2nd, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3rd, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.
- 4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.
- 5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.
- 6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Vermont.
- 7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.
- 8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 9th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.
- 10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.
- 11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.
- 12th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland and Delaware.
- 13th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.
- 14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.
- 15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.
- 16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.
- 17th, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armors and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, at there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chicago, for six months in advance; and that each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed. The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies, which have been or may be furnished under contracts, now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the Department of War.
July 10.

THE Trustees of the Franklin Academy, have finished a large and convenient house, for the use of a school—A gentleman who is well qualified to teach the languages and sciences, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to the president of the board of trustees.
B. DUKE, P.
Washington, Mason city, August 4th, 1869. 4*

Richard Marsh & Son,
MACHINE MAKERS, ORIGINALLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

CARRY on their business, at the corner of Spring and Main streets Lexington—where they will furnish at short notice, the most modern and improved MACHINES for Carding and Spinning (Wool, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Taro)—that may be worked by water, by horses or by hand; at such reduced prices, that it will be no longer the interest of any one to import articles of this kind. The samples of machines that they have executed in this state evidence that they are masters of their profession; and they flatter themselves that their work will bear a comparison with the manufactory of Manchester.

They wish to take two or three apprentices to the business—and will give generous wages to a Journeyman Blacksmith.
Lexington, August 15, 1869.

April 16th, 1869.—Taken up by John James, living on Tiger's creek, in Greenup county, at his plantation, one sorrel Mare, six years old, fourteen hands high, branded thus I I, a blaze in her forehead, two white feet; appraised to thirty dollars. Given under my hand.
Charles N. Lewis,
A justice of the peace for said county.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children—Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old—My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to
Saml. H. Woodron,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1869.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bend Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Holstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 15 6d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.
N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

William Challen respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Fancy Chair making business, next door to Messrs Daniel & Charles Bradford's printing office, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquelico and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.
May 8th, 1869.



BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

Miss Sarah Comstock,
Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.
August 3, 1869.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Book-Store of

JOHNSON & WARNER,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—Observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James Hamilton, M. D.
The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin, price 75 cents.
They have also just received—
An Essay on the Divine authority of the New Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.

Means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to air and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing, passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions, with an appendix containing observations on bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Recommendations by several respectable physicians of New-York.

Geographical, Statistical and Political amusement; by which may be obtained a general and particular knowledge of the United States—in a series of interesting games, on a map designed for the purpose. This work is designed as an easy means of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar acquaintance with the form of the United States, and of each State and Territory, the relative positions, and their importance as respects the time of settlement, extent of territory, population, exports, and number of Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages, and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude, longitude, and population of the principal towns; notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c. By arranging the whole into a series of interesting games, it is intended to induce the youthful and unimpaired mind to an acquaintance with species of information highly useful, but which can be acquired in no other way, without careful and assiduous application. \$2 50

A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.
Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented with a large number of beautiful cuts. 37 1-2 cents.
Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes, and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol. A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial, as practised in the United States of America; published by order of the Military Philosophical society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

THE Shareholders in the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company are requested to meet at Wm. Satterwhite's tavern on Tuesday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, in order to choose a director in the room of Mr. Luke Usher resigned.
By order of the President,
THOMAS JANUARY, Sec.
Lexington, August 8th, 1869.

Taken up by Simon Frost, living in Jessamine county, near Mount-pleasant Meeting house, one Bay Horse, four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small star in his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder, thus R and has some white on both hind feet, appraised to twelve pounds.
Manoah Singlerow.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John T. McCall. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

THE HARROGATE WATERS.

ARE now in order for those who wish to make use of them. The proprietor has been induced to give the waters of his well this appellation, from their quality being that of the so much famed watering place in England (Harrogate). These Ladies and gentlemen who have drank of the waters of both places, have pronounced them of the same healing virtues. The road passing from Lexington to the Olympic Springs, going by Harrogate, is not more than half a mile round. Also from Danville to Winchester, or Olympic Springs, it is the most direct course. The subscriber is always well provided for the accommodation of Travellers, and those who please to call on him.
John M'Call.
11 miles East of Lexington,
June 11th, 1869.

Olympian Springs.

EVERY necessary arrangement being made, and the subscriber removed with his family; Visitors to this first of watering places, are assured every attention and regard shall be had to the comfort and convenience of his company. The Warm and Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable cabbins for rent, to those who are unwilling or unable to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.
Cutb. Banks.
July 11, 1869,
N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

PROSPECTUS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

To be printed weekly at Chillicothe, the present seat of Government for the state of Ohio.
By PETER PARCELS.

To a liberal and discerning public, who are always ready to encourage an honest zeal for the general welfare, and for the preservation of our rights and liberties, these Proposals are respectfully submitted. It is a pleasing reflection to every true American, that he lives under a republican government, where the freedom of the Press is realized in all its enjoyments. To preserve and perpetuate this inestimable blessing, and to contribute as far as possible in support of the genuine Whig principles of '76, is the anxious aim of the Editor in issuing this Prospectus.

The freedom of the Press is the sacred "Palladium of Liberty;" and to exercise this right, unmoved by favoritism, and unswayed by the terrors of the great, is the duty of an independent editor.

In times like the present, when dangers without, and divisions within, pervade the country; while Europe is crimsoned with the blood of her citizens, and British intrigue and Gallic conquests find no limits, it becomes the duty of freemen to avow their claims, and thro' the medium of the press, speak TRUTHS to the people, that will be understood.

The horrid devastations on the eastern continent, will ever be a warning to the New World, and inculcate the maxim—"United we stand," in defiance of all enemies.

However incredible! That there should be lurking in the bosom of our country, a private junctio of "Choice Spirits," who are secretly conspiring to revive the fallen hopes of their Leader, and by dividing the republican interest, thereby effect a separation of the states; it is much to be feared there is reason for the alarm.—But vigilant to his duty, the editor will be solicitous to drag the culprit to public view, and in whatever garb he may appear, to expose him to the vengeance of an indignant people.

It is under a feigned pretence of patriotism, that men with imposing names often plot the ruin of their country; and even in our own times, there are men of this description, who had been high in the confidence of our government, till their views were detected.—Ever mindful of his trust, the editor will beware of such false styled patriots, and as occasion may require, will not shrink from exposing them.

"Beware to make their immortal treasons known." Having long been concerned in the establishment of the *Scioto Gazette*, those who have known that paper, will entertain no doubt of my general politics. The political principles of the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, will be those of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, his successor, whose political labors entitle him to the choicest affections of the American people.

To those who may favor me with their patronage, I publicly avow, that my political principles are Republican, and that my constant effort shall be to support the constitution and liberties of my country. As man is liable to err, I shall claim no exemption from human frailty; but as my intentions are honorable, my patrons may be assured, that every error when discovered, shall be speedily corrected.

The editor will at all times be thankful for the aid of moral, literary and political productions; but he will never condescend to become subservient to the private views of any man. All personalities shall be avoided, unless by way of reply to unwarrantable attacks; in which case, the aggressor (if worthy of notice) will be held responsible. My object will be to give to my patrons, extracts of the earliest foreign intelligence; the common news of the day; all deceit, interesting & amusing essays and discussions which may be presented; and, from time to time, publish the proceedings of the national and state legislatures, so far as they have been, or may be interesting to the public.

Relying on the assistance of an intelligent gentleman from a neighboring state, and having made the necessary preparations for a new and elegant set of type, the work will be executed in the best style, upon a royal sheet; and should proper encouragement be given, at the expiration of six months, the size will be extended to a super-royal.

By conducting the paper upon these principles, the editor fondly flatters himself with the patronage of the honest politician, the agriculturist, mechanic, and the man of business.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Independent Republican, will be published weekly, on some convenient day, suitable to the arrival and departure of the different mails.
2. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents per annum, paid half yearly in advance, or two dollars in advance will be received as the amount of one year's subscription.
3. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, & every subsequent insertion twenty five cents—longer ones in proportion.
4. The editor will commence the publication of the above paper, on or before the middle of September next, Chillicothe, August 1st, 1869.

NOTICE.
Whereas Lewis Craig has sold to me a tract of land, lying in Jessamine county, containing about 250 acres, being the same that Nathaniel Dunn now lives on, and part of Wade Mosley's claim; now I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing the same from said Craig, or receiving a title therefor; same Craig having executed to me a Bond for a conveyance for said land, which is recorded in the Jessamine county law office.
E. SINGLETON.
August 1, 1869. c. s. tp. 3v.